

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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FINGER AND TOE IN TURNIPS.

THIS disease of the turnip crop has not, as yet, made sufficient progress in this country to attract general notice, though in many parts of Great Britain it has already begun to enlist a degree of attention second only to the potato rot. We have, however, heard of some failures of the turnip crop, which, from the imperfect description given, we are inclined to think have resulted from the reproduction in this country, of the disease familiarly known abroad, as the "Finger and Toe." Indeed, we shall not be surprised to find this disease already under considerable headway among us; and that the reason of its being unknown is, that turnips having been considered a kind of uncertain crop, the failures have not been traced to any particular cause, but have been classed under the general result of "a bad season," or "bad seed."

Be this as it may, it will not be uninteresting or unprofitable to devote a little space to an inquiry into the general phases of this disease, as brought out by the special investigations of the Agricultural Society of Scotland. We shall not attempt to give any thing more than the results obtained by the committee having this subject in charge. The partial report occupies some 22 pages of the quarterly journal of the above-named Society.

The committee commenced the investigations by sending out to a large number of turnip raisers in different parts of Scotland, a circular containing more than twenty questions, as to the variety of turnip most affected, the nature and treatment of the soil, rotation of crop previously, the weather, time of sowing, kind of manures, time of appearance of disease, &c.

Many of the answers to these questions were conflicting, as will be seen further on. A minute examination of the numerous specimens sent in to the committee, indicated three well-marked varieties of the disease.

In the first, the bulb is much deformed, having lost its naturally rounded form, and in place of the usual plain tap-root, it either branches out into a large number of small fibrous roots, or presents a mass of excrescences on the lower part, through or among which, bunches of fibres are seen to pass. In some cases, especially in the earlier stages of the disease, there is merely a thickening of the main tap-root, or a small excrescence on one side; in others there is either a large bunch of small roots, or a group of protuberances, so that the entire bulb is converted into an irregularly modulated mass, often

of the most grotesque and extraordinary form. It is not uncommon to see a fibre run a distance of six or eight inches, and then swell into an excrescence as large as a bean or filbert. These are broken off in pulling the turnip, and on this account are not observed, unless carefully looked for. These excrescences are similar in texture to the healthy bulb, though generally harder and more woody. In the later stages of the disease, these excrescences change to a pulpy mass of decomposing matter, and form a nest for the eggs of insects.

In the second form of the disease, the bulb retains its ordinary form, but on its sides are seen one or more spots, varying from one to four inches in diameter. They resemble warts, presenting a rough and irregular surface, though generally but little raised above the level of the skin. On cutting the turnip nothing remarkable is seen in the earlier stages of the disease, but later decomposition is found to have commenced, and that part under the diseased surface is found to be soft, discolored, and putrid.

The third form of the disease—which has only been observed in the swede variety—is characterised by a wart-like excrescence on the bulb, having a brownish appearance; and when cut into, it is found that the bulb for a considerable depth has become completely dry, consisting of a light spongy mass, of a brown color.

The first form of the disease is by far the most common, and corresponds with the description of that observed in this country. The second form is less frequently seen, and the third form is believed to be rare.

Dr. ANDERSON, chemist to the Highland Agricultural Society, and the chief acting member of the committee, instituted a large number of analyses, both of the healthy and diseased bulbs, grown in the same field, and of the different soils where the crop was most subject to, and most free from, the attacks of the disease. The result of these chemical examinations indicated nothing worthy of notice in the composition of the roots. The diseased bulbs contained less water than the healthy, owing to their harder and more woody texture. In most cases of comparison, however, the ash of the healthy bulbs contained a larger percentage of chloride of sodium (common salt.)

The chemical examination of the soils showed pretty conclusively, that their composition has no effect upon the development of the disease.

We may now allude to the answers given to the schedule of questions addressed to practical turnip raisers.

1st. *Variety of turnip affected.*—A dozen gentlemen were of opinion that all varieties were equally liable to the disease. A greater

number, however, state that a difference is observable, and that the white globe appears to be the most commonly and most severely affected. Next to this, the purple top yellow, green top globe, and hybrids, are most commonly affected. In general the swedes suffer less than others, though two gentlemen found this variety the worst. The committee, from all they can gather from various sources, conclude that the varieties which are the softest, and which cannot be kept long, are most liable to the disease. They think exceptions may be expected, which we are yet unable to account for; and that where the disease occurs with much virulence it may attack all varieties equally.

2d. *The nature of the soil, course of cropping for the last seven years, and rotation of crops previously.*—The general conclusion drawn from the numerous reports, is that the disease makes the greatest ravages in light soils. With two or three exceptions, clay soils were generally exempt. The mechanical state of the soils appeared to exert considerable influence. Though light soils are most subject to its ravages, yet on headlands, waggon paths, and other places where the ground was compressed, the turnips were most diseased. In one place where mud was thrown out along a ditch in cleaning, the whole crop was destroyed.

No connection could be traced between the disease and the previous rotation of crops upon the soil.

3d. *Date of sowing, and weather before and after.*—From the instances narrated, no conclusion can be drawn in regard to the influence of the weather at the time of sowing. A majority, however, suffered most from late sown crops, though this effect may have been modified by the particular season in which these observations were chiefly made.

4th. *Manures—kinds, quantities, state of, time and mode of application.*—Fertilizers of almost every kind, and in different states of preparation were tried, yet little satisfactory information is supplied. Well-rotted farm-yard manure produced less disease than the same kind of manure in a raw state. In many cases, rape-dust acted as an antidote, though this also failed in several instances. It appears on the whole, that the disease was worst where guano was the sole manure. Where guano was mixed, as it is always better it should be, with superphosphate of lime, the disease was not worse than with other manures.

5th. *Date of appearance of disease.*—Its first appearance was observed at various periods, from June to September, perhaps more frequently after the occurrence of dry weather.

6th. *Effect of repetition of turnips on same soil.*—The reports are so contradictory under

this head, that the only conclusion which can be drawn is, that frequent repetition of the crop exercises no particular influence. The disease was, in several instances, very severe on land where turnips had never been raised.

7th. Occurrence of insects on the plants.—On this point, the information is also very conflicting. But although the majority of the observers state positively that no insects were present, this does not outweigh the testimony of those, who were, perhaps, more careful observers, who found evidences of insects, and who are in the belief that the disease may be produced, like galls on the oak, by the presence of the larvæ of some insects. One gentleman, Mr. M'Turk, of Hastings Hall, presented a report on this subject, which is very interesting, and we quote a part of it in his own words:

On a minute examination of the disease, where fully developed, I invariably found evidence of insect life, and, when only in the incipient stage, it appeared as if the circular tissue had been ruptured in minute patches over the substance of the galls or tubercles—these patches extend in size till they run to each other, and are at first of a blackish color, but in the course of time acquire a brownish shade, which I regard as merely the progress of putrefaction. I believe that these blackish patches are very generally occasioned by the attacks of insects, when an insect, either from instinct or to satisfy its wants, in the first instance pierces the root. It then deposits an egg, scoops out another hole, and another egg is deposited. These holes are sometimes close to one another, or at short distances; and although the skin of the root has only been pierced in the first instance, and a lodging for the egg found in the substance of the root, by a law common to every species of life, the plant covers over the puncture by a deposit of fresh matter, a tubercle is formed, and, as the insect continues its operations along the contiguous portions of the root, or is joined by other insects in the like operations, a series of galls or tubercles are formed. The living energies of the plant are then still further impaired, putrefaction in some of the earlier-formed tubercles commences, and this most commonly at the time when the eggs deposited have arrived at the larvæ stage. The maggots or grubs thus produced, live on the putrid matter around them, and eat their way to the surface, forming an outlet by which they have communication with the soil and air, but still continue to feed on the decayed substance of the root, which at last assumes a honey-comb appearance from the consumption of the more putrid matter, and then becomes a fit receptacle for the chrysalides, when that stage of their existence arrives. But in cases where there was little putridity, I have found many instances in which a maggot has taken a different direction, and continued its course into the solid tuber till the time arrived for its transformation, or when it could proceed no further. It seems then to have surrendered itself, and the change into chrysalis taken place, the same as, under more favorable circumstances, for its entering upon insect life. The ravages of these maggots are not confined to the putrid matter of the finger and toe excrescence, but the unhealthy state of the plants renders the fibrous roots an easy prey to them and a great variety of the beetle tribe, and their larvæ, which infest the soil. Nor is the depredation of these tribes confined to the fibrous roots, they penetrate the interior in great numbers, and of many different kinds, as far as putrid matter is to be found, the turnip thus becoming a means by which its deadliest foes are nourished, increased, and perpetuated; and I believe it is from this cause that the disease is in general most prevalent in those farms (other things being alike) where turnips have been longest and most frequently cultivated.

Query? May not some clue to the potato rot be suggested in the above quotation?

We pass over the answers to the several other inquiries, which are so contradictory as to give little information, or are alluded to in the *General Conclusions*.—We will here give in full, the general conclusions of the committee, which are as follows:

Such are the results of the inquiries made among some of the most skilful farmers in all parts of Scotland, results which, as it will be at once apparent, are of a very conflicting nature—much more so than could possibly have been anticipated. It appears, indeed, that not only do remarkable differences of opinion exist among different persons, but in some instances an individual reporter informs us that he had arrived at certain definite conclusions, of which the experience of later years had led him to doubt the accuracy. Many of these discrepancies are no doubt due to climatic differences, and might probably meet with a satisfactory explanation, if we possessed definite information regarding the meteorological phenomena of the districts in which they were observed; but others are of the most inexplicable character. It is very difficult to deduce, from among these conflicting statements, any conclusions which can be considered altogether beyond cavil; but we shall endeavor to state at least such as appear to us fair and legitimate inferences, from the consideration of all the facts, both theoretical and practical, which have been accumulated.

1st. It is unquestionable that the disease is not due to any chemical change in the *composition* of the soil. It is obvious, however, that its physical characters, though not the cause of the disease, influence in some way or other its development. Thus it is unequivocally made out that the disease occurs far more frequently, and far more severely, on light soils than on heavy, and that the stiffer clays seem to produce turnips in which it is rarely observed.

2d. The disease is not dependent on any chemical change having taken place in the plant itself, but the changes observed are a *consequence* of diseased action.

3d. That, as far as can be at present seen, the most probable explanation is that which attributes the disease to the attacks of insects. This view, and the mode in which the insect appears to make its attack, have been detailed at some length already, in the words of Mr. M'Turk, who has described the whole matter with the greatest clearness. It will not, of course, be supposed that we can assert with positive certainty that insects are the *invariable* cause of the disease, for many of the reporters state that they have never observed any. It must be observed, however, that this is negative evidence only; and in some cases, no doubt, the failure to observe insects may with justice be attributed to the observations not having been properly made. It is not to be expected that the effects are produced by insects infesting the leaves of the plant, but, as has been before observed, it must be due to their attacking the root, and depositing their eggs in punctures in its skin. Mr. M'Turk has fully explained all this, and Mr. Sanderson has stated that he has invariably found a small worm or grub, on cutting open the excrescences in their early stage. In fact, if insects are to be sought for, it ought to be by cutting open the fingers and toes, and carefully examining them in all directions in the earlier stages of their growth, because, in most instances, the caterpillar produced from the egg, which we believe to be deposited in the puncture, according to an established law of insect life, eats its way outwards to the external air. I am even inclined to believe that the putrefaction observed in the latter stage of the disease is due to the communication made between the air and the interior of the bulb, the juice of the turnip becoming partially extravasated, and decomposition being set up in consequence. The opinion that the disease is due to insect life, appears to me to derive confirmation from the fact that

land becomes, so to speak, *infected*; so that, when the disease has once made its appearance, its tendency is to extend, and it is only eradicated by some special treatment. Numerous remarkable instances have been communicated to me, in which the disease was manifestly produced by a sort of infection. Mr. Elliot states that he has often observed that, if diseased turnips be stored during winter on a stubble field intended for turnips next year, the disease invariably destroys the crop in those parts. Mr. Wilson, Freeland, mentions a case having occurred on Lord Blantyre's farm, in which diseased turnips were applied as *manure* to the wheat crop, and the disease afterwards made its appearance on the part of the field so manured. Mr. Fortune, of Muircambus, gives a similar statement as having been observed on two different occasions on his farm; and Mr. Finnie observed, on a field of his in which turnips had been partly removed and partly eaten off with sheep, that the former was comparatively free of disease the next time it was under turnip, and the latter portion severely affected. Numerous similar facts have been mentioned to me, so that there can be no doubt about the accuracy of the observation. Now, the most intelligible explanation of this fact is, that the insects, once introduced into the soil, remained there, and attacked the subsequent crop. We know that when insects pass into the chrysalis state, they frequently remain for years in that form; and thus it is easy to conceive that they may have lain dormant in these cases, and in passing into the perfect insect have deposited their eggs on the young plant. It would also explain the fact that, when the disease appears in a district, it remains permanently in it, unless some means of eradicating it are taken.

4th. It appears that the disease may in most instances, though not in all, be prevented by the liberal use of lime, which must be applied one or two years previous to the turnip.

5th. If this disease be really produced by the attacks of insects, it is worthy of inquiry whether lime may not produce its good effects by destroying them. If so, there must be other modes in which this could be effected equally well, and with a less expenditure. Several substances have been used for destroying insects, such as tar, tar oil, and the like. Salt has also been employed in some cases with effect, and one or two instances are mentioned in which it has proved of use to the turnip. These, and similar methods of treatment, are certainly deserving of more extended trial.

HOW TO USE GUANO.

We have remarked on this subject frequently, but as too much can scarcely be said on a topic of so much importance, we subjoin the following concise directions from the *Mark Lane Express*.

First.—Never mix it with any thing; all lime, compost, ashes, and similar ingredients, too often contain enough caustic alkali to drive off the ammoniacal parts, before the soil can surround and absorb them. A vast amount of mischief and loss often follows this sad mistake. If they could apply it alone, the soil can best adapt it for plants.

Second.—Mix as much as possible with the soil, not too deeply, but plow it in after sowing it broadcast, unless it be for beans, or drilled and ridged crops, when it may be sown on the surface before the ridges are made.

Third.—If applied as a top-dressing, always apply it, if possible, before rain, or when snow is on the ground; and if on arable land, harrow, hoe or scuffle, if possible, immediately after the operation.

Fourth.—The best mode to apply it is by water. A slight solution of it is by far the most powerful and speedy application.

Fifth.—If sowed with drilled grain, or indeed any seed whatever, it should never come in contact. It is not a bad plan to sow broadcast, after the corn-drill, and then harrow, as it

is kept in the nearest proximity to the seed, without coming in contact with it.

Lastly.—Be sure to get, if possible, the *genuine article*; cheap guano there is none.

The quantity of *genuine* guano, per acre, used, is from two to three hundred pounds. The latter quantity when the land is deficient and requires speedy renovation.

ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

[We are glad to meet with the following article, which we find in the *Mark Lane Express*. The Lucerne crop is one of great value in England, and we have little doubt that it will be found worthy of general adoption in this country. The article will well pay a careful perusal.]

"Lucerne is a deep-rooting perennial plant, sending up numerous small and tall clover-like shoots, with blue or violet spikes of flowers. It is a native of the south of Europe, and appears to be acclimatized in the warmer parts of England. Lucerne or medic is highly extolled by the Roman writers." "Lucerne is much grown in Persia and Lima, and is mown in both countries all the year round, it is also of unknown antiquity in Old Spain, Italy, and the south of France, and was introduced to England from the latter country, according to Miller, in 1657."

Columella speaks of it, as the choicest of all fodder, and lasting many years; that it may be cut from four to six times annually; that it enriches the land upon which it grows; that it fattens healthy cattle, and is a remedy for sick ones; and that the produce of one rood will keep a horse the whole year.

I cannot admit the full force of the latter remarks; but I know it to be a most valuable "artificial grass," and worthy of the attention of every cultivator; and it has, as a plant, become so hardy, that no great apprehensions need exist as to its successful cultivation on all suitable soils in this country. The soils best adapted to its growth are, I believe, a deep mild loam on a chalky subsoil; but all lands that are well drained and suited to the growth of wheat or turnips will do well for lucerne; they must, however, possess fertility and depth, and the richer the better.

The preparation of the land should be by deep plowings; it must be brought to perfect culture, and be cleansed from every weed, as these are very detrimental to the young plants. The pulverization should be complete; and when the soil is rendered as fine as possible, it should be supplied with a heavy dressing of rich well-fermented dung—this is to be immediately plowed in, the land rolled down, and all to be finished by the latter end of April or beginning of May.

Seeding.—The seed should at once be drilled in, at the rate of sixteen pounds per acre, at intervals of nine or ten inches. If sown broadcast, about eighteen pounds should be the seeding per acre. Drilling, however, is by far preferable, as offering much greater facilities for cleaning the crop, and other subsequent management.

It is not an uncommon practice to sow lucerne upon a corn crop. This I think very objectionable. It is in its early stages of very tender growth, and requires every attention and advantageous nursing that can be given to it as a crop; but when once it has secured a good hold upon the soil, it is one of the hardiest and most productive of fodder crops. The great desideratum is to procure a good plant in face of its numerous enemies—the fly, slug, beetle, grub, wireworm, and last, though not least, weeds—all are very destructive; and on that account I strongly urge the above course as most likely to secure a good and permanent plant.

Subsequent Management.—This will mainly consist of repeated hand-hoings, forkings, and

pickings, together with a periodical supply of rotten dung, to be well forked in. Harrowings are to be deprecated, though constantly practiced; it may be a cheap way of tearing up surface weeds; but it also greatly injures the lucerne plants, and of course renders the cuttings less productive. In the third or fourth year after drilling, the crop may be very greatly improved by hoeing up every alternate row; it will by this time have attained sufficient growth and strength of plant to fill up the intervals with its luxuriant herbage, and may then be more economically cleaned and better cultivated by the horse-hoe and ridge-harrow. The plant will also grow more vigorously, and yield more abundant fodder. As a top-dressing, gypsum stands first, at the rate of three to five cwt. per acre, applied when the herbage is growing freely. The saline mixtures come next, and most of the artificials used as manures are beneficial; but being a deeply tap-rooted plant, they are of little value as compared with good farm-yard dung put to the roots. Great care is required to keep the crop clean, as it cannot long exist amidst grassy weeds, neither can it bear depasturing any more than a carrot-bed; for if once the head or eye is eaten, the root is almost certain to die. If, however, the crop is well managed, and duly cleaned and manured, it will continue to yield large supplies of very nutritive fodder for ten or twelve years in succession, and the cuttings after the first year may average from three to five, each cutting amounting to from three to five tons of green fodder per acre. It will frequently be ready for the first cutting by the latter end of April; and its growth is sometimes so rapid as to attain one-half inch in height per day, for thirty or forty days together. This, I would observe, is only attained in row culture. On the broadcast system it does not grow with such rapidity; of course its cuttings are less frequent and also less abundant, and its earlier destruction more certain.

I do not know of any domestic animal that does not manifest a decided partiality for fresh cut lucerne. They may be seen weeding it out from other grasses, and eating it with the greatest relish. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs—all alike do this. For milk cows it is superior to clover in every particular, causing an increase in the quantity and quality of both milk and butter. In this respect it cannot be too highly recommended to cottagers "who keep their cow," a rood of land being sufficient to grow food for one cow; and to all occupiers it must form a very valuable addition to their ordinary supplies of green food; to those in particular who adopt the soiling system it is almost indispensable, partly on account of its amazing produce, and partly as a wholesome and highly-nutritious change of food. Much has been written relative to its transplantation to produce a crop; it will undoubtedly produce a crop in this way; but it is undesirable, except to fill up old gaps and the like, as the general crop begins to decay; this, however, is of very doubtful efficacy. It may be, and frequently is, sown with an ordinary spring crop, as barley, oats, early peas, flax, buckwheat, &c.; but I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the best, and eventually the most profitable course to prepare the land, especially for the lucerne crop, and put it in alone. I have named the month of April as the best time for sowing this crop, but it may be deferred so late as August; however, the earlier it is sown in the intermediate months the better; that sown in April would yield one cutting in September, and yet be strong enough in plant to abide the winter. It is seldom grown for a seed crop in this country; this is generally imported, and chiefly from France. I need not observe that most plants die after producing their seed; and although this is not the case to its full extent with lucerne, still it is irretrievably injured by taking the seed crop; hence it should not be taken until the last year it has to stand; it should be once cut, and then allowed to produce its seed, which, when ripe, may be cut and managed in the same way as the clover crop,

which mode has been described in my previous papers. It is also seldom cut for a hay crop, for which it is in fact not well adapted, its chief value being for soiling as a green herbage crop. It is sometimes greatly injured by mildew, for which it appears to me there is no preventive or remedy. Caterpillars will attack it in great numbers—in such case, it should be all cut at once, and the land hoed and well raked, or, in such an eventuality, a light harrowing might be allowed, as it is important to destroy these marauders instantly. Stock when feeding upon it are not so liable to colic, or to become hoven, as when feeding upon tares or clover; it is, nevertheless, desirable to cut it a few hours before required for use.

For the American Agriculturist.

WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

CHARACTER OF SOILS, FARMING PRODUCTS, &c.

PERHAPS a few remarks on the climate, soil, and productions of Wayne County, N. Y., may meet your approbation. It can be safely classed among the six best counties of the State, and is improving perhaps as rapidly as any other. The southern part has been settled much longer than the northern portions bordering on Lake Ontario. For fine, pleasant villages, and productive and pleasant farming country, the southern part cannot be excelled in the State. The facilities of canal and railroad give them the advantage over the northern part, though there is now a railroad in progress from the Central R. R. at Newark to Sodus Point, a good harbor on the Lake, which will make an outlet for that part of the county. The northern part is comparatively new.

The probable reasons for its not being sooner settled, were the high prices at which the land was held by the Holland Company who first purchased it, and to its being unhealthy in some localities. But if you now look in upon its many good farmers, you will be convinced that the state of things is progressive, and I venture to say we have as good a farming district as can be found. The climate is temperate, as the lake modifies the cold and heat. Last fall cattle fed out until the 19th of Dec., and got a good living. Tomato vines were not destroyed until near the 1st of Nov. The thermometer has ranged the past winter from 2 deg. below to 50 above zero, and we have had but little snow, not enough to make good sleighing.

The soil of this county is varied. In the southern part it is a clayey loam interspersed with gravel. In the eastern part there is considerable low land, portions of which are covered with black ash and tamarack; the soil being a black loam, or muck. In fact these black ash swales are found in nearly all parts of the country, affording a fine supply of good fencing. In the northern part, there are two kinds of soil with a distinct boundary between them. In the town of Sodus is the commencement of the Lake Ridge Road, which extends west to the Niagara River. This road runs along on the ridge which is said once to have been the shore of Lake Ontario, which is quite probable. On the south side of this ridge, the surface is rolling or interspersed with smaller ridges, and the soil is a gravel. This is very productive. Wheat is grown successfully. It is true the weevil has injured this crop to some extent, but not as much as in parts more remote from the lake. Corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., are raised in great quantities. It is not as natural for grass as the loamy land, but good crops of clover are grown. North of this ridge the soil is a sandy loam, and in many places very thickly covered with cobble stones, many of them quite large. It is low and level, and considered very good for wheat.

As a fruit growing region, Wayne Co. cannot be excelled. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and Quinces are raised in great abundance, and form no small item in its exports. There is no county in the State, (I believe, from statistics,) that sends out as much fruit, both green and dried, as Wayne.

The rearing of cattle has not been so much attended to as in less grain-growing districts; but there begins to be an improvement in that respect, and several fine herds of Durhams and Devons are to be seen. There are some sheep, mostly of the Bakerwell or English breed, kept more for mutton than their wool, which is very coarse. Land brings from \$30 to \$100 per acre, and is perhaps as cheap for the quality, as in any place in the State. There is a flourishing County Agricultural Society here which is doing a great deal to benefit farmers.

S. A. COLLINS.

Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

1st. The plan now general over the better-farmed counties of England and Scotland, of plowing in fresh manure on the autumn stubble, in preparation for the succeeding green crop. 2d. The Myer Mill plan, which is also, if not general, at any rate now practised by one or more in every district, of liquefying the whole exuviae for distribution by steam power and iron pipage over the land. 3d. The plan explained by Lord Kinnaird in the last number of the "Agricultural Society's Journal," supported by most conclusive evidence of its being a profitable one, of having the manure made in covered court-yards. I have used the word "made" advisedly, because his lordship's experience shows that it can be at once carted to the field, and spread in drills even for potatoes.

I can testify to a similar result attained in my own practice. The droppings and solid litter of stall fed cattle, and the same from the work-house stable, are daily thrown into a walled and covered pit, care being taken that they are intermixed. A dozen feeding pigs are kept in the pit; any loose litter there may be found lying about, together with road scrapings, and odds and ends of animal and vegetable refuse, are thrown in; the pigs mix and incorporate the whole well together. From time to time liquid from the manure tank is pumped in; and thus we have generally a deposit of a considerable quantity of well-made manure at hand, to supplement the dung-heaps when they are exhausted. These (the dung-heaps) are managed on a system which is simple and efficacious, but which I have not seen described in any agricultural publication, I must premise that not having attained to that plethora of muck and fertility when the spring and summer manure can be reserved, to be plowed into the stubble for the succeeding green crop, I find that my summer and autumn collection is required for the wheat brake, which I am fond of having large. My winter and spring collections are drawn upon for potatoes and beans, while my turnip crop is raised almost entirely by portable manures. Thus, while there is no reserve on which interest is lost, there is a necessity for preparing the box-made manure for speedy use. This I effect by carting out the manure as the boxes become full, throwing it out of the carts into a heap of five feet in height by twelve feet broad. As we advance in this building, we follow with a cover to the top and sides of clayey mold. This cover is at first about six inches thick. The still open side, to which we are adding, admits a small degree of atmospheric action which induces a gentle heat. When this has gone on for three or four days, we add three to six inches more clay or soil, over which we pour dilute urine. This keeps the fermentation going on in the heap, the gases from which have to permeate the clay ere they can reach the atmosphere, and the now well-known absorption of ammonia by aluminous earth prevents waste. Indeed, with manure taken from covered boxes, there will not be any escape of vapor from the clay covering till the dilute urine is plentifully applied; even with manure made in courts, exposed to rain, there will be an escape of nothing but watery vapor, a loss which is a gain, as there is less weight afterwards to cart on the ground.

In ten days after the heap has been made, it

will, if it has been properly attended to as above, be fit for using in bean or potato drills, being soft and unctuous; it is cooked in its own steam. Should it not be required for a month or longer, all that is necessary is to give it a coat of six inches more clay or mold, and it stands ready to be cut up when wanted. I find this system to work exceedingly well. I am satisfied that from seventy loads of manure, carted out and covered with thirty loads of clay, I have a larger store of fertilizing elements than I should have from one hundred loads of similar manure carted out and trenched up in the old mode to ferment. In this estimate I reckon only upon the elements over which I had a quasi control in the manure, little or none of which I lose; but I am inclined to believe that together with this great advantage I obtain another of less magnitude, in this, that I have set agoing a process by which I obtain an unbought store of nitric acid. This process is somewhat obscurely adverted to in Mr. Nesbit's letter, appended to Mr. Pusey's paper on "the Nitrates" in the last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal; it was thus elucidated, ten years ago, by a writer then almost a pioneer, still holding a foremost rank in agricultural chemistry. "The quantity of nitric acid which is formed, (in the artificial nitre beds of France) is much greater than could be produced by the oxidation of the whole of the nitrogen contained in the organic matter present in the mixture. Organic matters are in our climates necessary to cause the formation of nitric acid to commence, but after it has begun it will proceed in the same heap for an indefinite period, and at the expense apparently of the nitrogen of the air only."

(Johnston's Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, pp. 242, 243.)

These last words afford the clue to the mode in which a plant, alike gluttonous and wasteful of nitrogen, (it uses much and wastes more, see Rothamsted Experiences,) as the wheat, has been made to flourish without the application of manure, Lois-Weeden system. The three feet interval, uncropped and much cultivated, forms, so to speak, a trap, in which the ammonia and nitric acid, ever present in the air, are caught, and held at the service of the growing plant.—*S., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TO FARMERS.

NEAT be your fatins; 'tis long confessed
The neatest farmer is the best.
Each bog and marsh industrious drain;
Nor let vile barks deform the plain;
Nor bushes on your headland grow,
For briars a sloven's culture show.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,
Nor wooden panes the window cloud;
No filthy kennels foully flow,
Nor weeds with rankling poison grow;
But shades expand and fruit trees bloom.
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume.
With pales your garden circle round;
Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;
Prize high the pleasing, useful rood,
And fill with vegetable good.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1854.

SEED PLANTERS.—Elbridge Marshall, of Clinton, N. J.: I do not claim the rotating hoppers with perforated bottoms; neither do I claim any peculiarity in the furrow and covering shares, nor the movable frame to which they are attached; nor do I claim the cams irrespective of their peculiar construction.

But I claim, first, the cams, C, E, having two rows or sets of inclined planes upon their faces, said inclined planes being placed oppositely on concentric circles, for the purpose of creating

an equal pressure upon the cam E, with suitable gearing, as shown, whereby its position upon the shaft may be changed, and the seed dropped at a greater or less distance apart whenever the crank is operated or turned by the hand, as described.

Second, I claim the bar performing, in combination with the circular plates underneath the hopper, the office of a valve, and simultaneously rotating said hoppers by its vibrating motion; the above parts being arranged and operating as described.

SEED PLANTERS.—Thomas Carter, of Laurens District, S. C.: The cylinder or seed wheel with the frame attached to it for the horse to pull it by, and the covering scrapers to cover the seed have been patented heretofore.

What I claim, therefore, is the seed discharging apparatus in the periphery of the seed wheel, the tube or apparatus, the escapement wires, and the protecting spring valves, as described.

RAT TRAPS.—Jose Toll, of Locust Grove, Ohio: I claim the combination, as described, of reciprocating and self-locking partitions and floor, in connection, as described, with the weighty crank, which, on the liberation of the catch alternately opens and closes the entrance of the chambers and of the cell.

RAT TRAPS.—Hiram Stafford, of Mount Pleasant, Ill.: I claim the combination of the titling board with the swinging forks and their apparatus, for the purpose and in the manner set forth.

BRICK MACHINES.—T. E. Seay, of Columbia, Va.: I claim the vertically moving knives arranged as described, in combination with the levers and slides, whereby the molded bricks are separated from the mass of clay, at the same time that the molds are raised from their recess, for conveying away and discharging the bricks, as set forth.

I also claim the employment of the gratings, as described, between the mill and molds, for screening the clay from stones and other hard substances, when this is combined with the exterior chamber, into which the stones and other substances are forced by the action of the clay, as set forth.

DRESSING FLAX AND HEMP.—L. S. Chichester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the series of twisted or spiral and conical-shaped blades on the two rotating stocks, as specified, which, by reason of the twist and conical shape, perform a beating action on the fibres at one end, and gradually change until they perform a scrutching action at the other end, as set forth.

I also claim, in combination with the rotating twisted and conical-shaped blades, the casting which surrounds them, with the discharge-pipe at one end, to confine and direct the current of air, which is induced by the rotation of the twisted blades towards the discharge-spout, for the purpose specified.

MACHINES FOR CLEANING COTTON.—Charles Leavitt, of Buincy, Ill., (assignor to S. R. Cockrill,) of Nashville, Tenn.: I claim my method of arranging the several parts involved in extracting the motes, dust, and other impurities from cotton, previous to and preparatory for ginning the same as described, that is combining a wire screen concave with a revolving wire screen cylinder, or their equivalents, and a wind-wheel or fan, revolving within the cylinder, both cylinder and concave being armed with teeth set in ribs, so distant apart with regard to the teeth, as to permit the cotton seed to pass, while the fibre alone is loosened, the revolving screen running slowly in comparison with the wind-wheel, which is driven at great velocity, thereby adapting the machine to the particular purpose specified, viz., freeing cotton from motes, dust and other impurities while attached to the seed, previous to ginning the same.—*Scientific American.*

THE face of nature is the footprint of God.

Horticultural Department.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was interrupted in its regular meeting, on Monday evening, by the severity of the storm, and consequently was adjourned for one week. Some unique drawings of Suburban Gardens were exhibited, which are well worth an examination by the next meeting.

A very fine specimen of the Orchid family, with the billet of wood to which it had attached itself, was exhibited by Mr. SCOTT. The long spike of delicate and beautiful flowers elicited universal admiration.

We are informed that the tomatoes and strawberries, referred to in our last report, were not from WM. CHARLTON'S green-house, as reported.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS spirited Society held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at their rooms in the Atheneum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, which was very well attended.

Some very handsome Pot Roses, Acacias, Fuschias, Geraneums, Seedling Cinerarias, and Seedling Pansies were exhibited by the Messrs. POYNTER, CANNER, WEIR, and others, and several vigorous plants of different varieties of the strawberry, with large ripe fruit on the stems, were exhibited in a pot from the green-house of JOHN B. KITCHEN.

JOHN W. DEGRAUW, Esq., their President, occupied the chair, and the meeting was chiefly occupied in perfecting their arrangements for the spring exhibition, which is to be held at the Brooklyn Atheneum, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May.

Very liberal premium lists, amounting in all to about *four hundred dollars*, are already out.

This Society was organized but two months since, yet the meetings have already called out large audiences of the ladies and gentlemen of Brooklyn.

We think the Society gives promise of, and we heartily wish it, a large success.

PEACHES AND CREAM, STRAWBERRIES, GREEN PEAS, AND TOMATOES.

ALL of the above are now in perfection in the New-York market. We have just been regaling ourselves with a lunch of them, fresh and excellent. *Peaches*, the genuine Morris Whites, just ripe, and cut up to order. *Strawberries*, large and luscious, smothered in cream, or by the peck, or larger quantities, as desire and purse may demand. *Green Peas* and *Tomatoes* in order to prepare for the table.

If any of our northern readers wish to know how this is all accomplished, we will add, the *Peaches*, *Green Peas* and *Tomatoes*, came from Bermuda, and the *Strawberries*, ripe, (Hovey's,) in large quantities, from Georgia, and we suspect from our friend PEABODY'S eight-acre field of them near Columbus.

From present appearances, we think the season of these luxuries will be satisfactorily long with the New-Yorkers. If any are curious to know the cost, we answer, a nice dish of *Peaches and Cream*, (not milk,) &c., eighteen pence; and one shilling for the same of *Strawberries*.



THE DOUGLAS FIR.—(*Abies Douglassi*.)

On receiving *Turner's London Florist* for February, we so much admired the noble conifer therein represented, that we placed it in the hands of the artist to transfer it to the *Agriculturist*, and we here present it for the gratification of our readers.

It is called *Abies Douglassi*, or the Douglas Fir, so named in honor of Mr. D. DOUGLAS, who first introduced it into Great Britain in the year 1826, from the North-west coast of America.

This specimen is said to be the finest in England, and was raised from seed in the spring of 1828, transplanted into ordinary soil, and has flourished since with only an occasional top-dressing of decayed vegetable mold. It is now 25 years old, 70 feet high, diameter of branches 58 feet. In its native soil it attains the great height of 180 feet, with a trunk 12 to 15 feet in diameter, and its branches spread out near the ground to a diameter of 140 feet. It is perfectly hardy, and this has grown so rapidly, as to average two and a half feet annually. The timber is of yellow color, firm and heavy; the tree, as will be seen from the engraving, "assumes an upright conical form, with numerous horizontal branches, from the ground upwards, thickly set with foliage; the leaves are of a pleasing green color, and remain a long time on the branch, and thus form a dense mass of foliage,

which adds much to its value as an ornamental tree; and when the young shoots (which are at first of a bright silvery green) protrude in the spring, the contrast between them and the older shoots from which they proceed, shed a varied mass of light and shade at once beautiful and striking."

Most of our best nurserymen's catalogues advertise this beautiful evergreen, and we can, without hesitation, recommend its more general adoption in this country. We wonder that trees of this, and other similar classes, are not more common among us. Every farmer, or other householder, possessing a half acre of land, ought at least to set out a group or two, or one or two belts of our beautiful evergreens, which grow so freely and become so very ornamental, furnishing alike, a cool refreshing shade from the summer solstice, and a noble protection from the cold winds and driving storms of mid winter.

Almost every one can get the *Hemlock*, and we have high authority for pronouncing it "the finest evergreen tree indigenous to North America for ornamental purposes."

We should not have been prepared to endorse the proposition which places the common *Hemlock* in so high a position, had we not visited, 3 years ago, the well-cultivated grounds of Mr.

MATTHEW MACKIE, two miles north of Clyde, N. Y., where we saw specimens of cultivated Hemlock, that would almost rival in beauty—and nearly half the size—the noble fir presented by the cut. Mr. MACKIE had gathered them from the forests surrounding his home, and by good cultivation they excelled in beauty almost any evergreen we had seen in the country. Many years ago, Mr. DOWNING says, "We place the Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*) first, as we consider it, beyond all question, the most graceful and beautiful evergreen tree commonly grown in this country. Few of our readers have the least idea of its beauty when grown alone, in a smooth lawn, its branches extending freely on all sides, and sweeping the ground, its loose spray and full feathery foliage floating freely in the air, and its proportions full of the finest symmetry and harmony."

The *Balsam Fir*, or as it is often called, the *Balm of Gilead Fir*, is more commonly used in this country than any other, and is very handsome when young; but when it exceeds twenty feet in height, it grows coarse and stiff, and is therefore more especially fitted for small grounds.

The *Norway Spruce* (*Abies Excelsa*) is one of the noblest and most justly celebrated evergreens in our country. The finest specimens which we have ever seen, may be found in the old Linnean Garden at Flushing, L. I. It is very hardy, and grows upon almost all soils, in the shade of trees, or in the most exposed situations. There is a beautiful full-grown tree at Studley, England, 132 feet in height, diameter of the trunk $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with diameter of the head 39 feet.

Another evergreen we would recommend, is the *White Pine*. It is of fine form, rapid growth, and the foliage is of a soft, perpetual green, and well adapted for ornamental grounds.

The *Deodora Cedar*, although not so hardy as the foregoing, yet with a little care, easily becomes acclimated still farther north than New-York city. They grow as rapidly as the Douglas Fir—2½ feet on an average each year—and attract by their silvery foliage and graceful drooping habit, and yet Mr. DOWNING said of the Hemlock, "In fact it is as handsome as the Deodar, and is very much like it. The latter droops more and is *silvery* in its foliage, instead of *bronzey*—but they are much alike otherwise, and are the best possible companions in the pleasure grounds."

We have purposely placed two or three of our most common native evergreens along side of some of the most popular foreign sorts, in order that our readers may see that no one particular variety is indispensable; neither is it so important which of one or more kinds are selected, as it is to choose the perfect form, and give good cultivation after they are taken. Nothing better repays intelligent care, and a very little knowledge of their habits is soon attained. For instance, in transplanting, they will generally thrive in proportion to the amount of soil left on their roots in the transition state from the nursery to the lawn. Louden says, "By the exposure of their roots, the extremities of their fibers, the *spongioles* become closed; and unlike deciduous trees, when once closed, they never again expand, or perform their proper functions." A short exposure of the roots to the rays of the sun, or even to the atmos-

phere, is often fatal. Not only the growth of the evergreen, but its life, is dependent on the strictness with which the above rules are observed. There is no difficulty in transplanting evergreens in May, if the earth is carefully taken with the roots.

Did our limits permit, we should like to refer to "the fringed and sombre *Black Spruce*, the sun-shiny *Yellow Spruce*, (which, when well cultivated and flourishing, can scarcely be distinguished from its more fashionable cousin of *Norway*), the stately spires of *Fir*, the grand and noble *Rhotan Pine*, the curious and beautiful *Holly*, the rich, green, strange, coral-like *Arancarias*, the solemn, grand "*Cedar of Libanus*," not to more than mention the California Giant, *Wellingtonia Gigantea*, a species of *Taxodium*, which grows to the enormous height of 300 feet, with a circumference of 32 feet three feet above the ground, and some 20 feet in diameter; and in the California forest some 80 to 90 of these trees are to be found within the circuit of a mile; we will not, we say, stop to speak of these now. We hope our readers will take as a model the specimen we here present, and from some of those first named, succeed in training a dozen trees on their own grounds, that shall verify all that we have here uttered.

For the American Agriculturist.

STRAWBERRY INQUIRY.

I AM wishing to raise a good plot of strawberries for family use, but the bad success of my neighbor has discouraged me. He has a very fine garden soil, and he followed Mr. DOWNING's directions in his *Fruits and Fruit Trees* fully, by "well enriching with strong manure and thorough trenching." He then obtained the best kinds of plants, and set them out with great care, and watered and watched them. They grew most luxuriantly, blossomed well, both staminate and pistillate, but where he should have gathered bushels of fruits, alas! he could not get a pint. It was a total failure. Can you tell me the reason, and how to avoid the error?

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

We have no doubt the reason the luxuriant vines did not bear fruit, was, the ground was too highly enriched. Probably the fine garden soil itself was too rich for strawberries, before the strong manure was added. Sand would have been a better application than any thing else, if in clay soil, as your region indicates. There is no error so common in strawberry cultivation—if we except neglect—as over-feeding. In a variety of ways, it acts injuriously in our climate. The strawberry is not so gross a feeder as corn or pumpkins, or even the raspberry, and it is so sensitive, that it will not produce freely when highly stimulated. We sometimes think it among the most sensitive of fruit plants. If not in just the right condition, it is a shy bearer, but when in good health, it will astonish all beholders with its abundant crops. Then prepare the ground well, by trenching if you please; at any rate, spade deep and pulverize the soil thoroughly. If a rich garden soil, reduce with a little sand, and add one peck of unleached ashes per square rod. If only a common mellow garden soil, neither add to it nor take from it, except the same quantity of ashes. If rather poor soil, add the ashes, four quarts lime, and a moderate coating of well-rotted woods' mold, or decayed leaves. Mulch well with tan bark, if convenient, or if not, with clean straw, or young

grass, and keep the young plants protected from drought by watering when needed, and there need be no more uncertainty in the strawberry than in the corn crop.

RUSSET APPLES.

OUR Pomological authorities do not exactly agree in their names and synonyms of these fruits; and the popular terms are, oftentimes, quite out of the way with either of the book authorities. For instance, DOWNING has the AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET—synonyms, GOLDEN RUSSET, SHEEP NOSE, BULLOCK'S PIPPIN. Following this description is that of the ENGLISH GOLDEN RUSSET, an inferior sort. Then, again, is the PUTNAM RUSSET, which, as was afterwards ascertained, is identical with the ROXBURY, or BOSTON RUSSET; but transferred to Ohio, from New-England, by the late General RUFUS PUTNAM, is locally called after him. DOWNING also describes the BOSTON, or ROXBURY RUSSET, correctly. The ENGLISH RUSSET he also describes without a synonym. THOMAS and BARRY, in their books, have added the name POUGHKEEPSIE as a synonym to this, at the suggestion, probably, of the fruit conventions. This is the beautiful, rich, and fair-looking apple generally so abundant in our New-York markets during the spring and early summer months, as the GOLDEN RUSSET, so called by the dealers. There is also a large Yellow Russet, described by BARRY, cultivated extensively in Western New-York, of the size of the Roxbury, which goes by the local name of the GOLDEN RUSSET, different from the Roxbury, in not being so long a keeper. Again, there is the POMME GRISE, (Gray Apple)—a Canadian fruit—very rich, a long keeper, but quite small. This is not much, if at all cultivated with us, but is abundant in the colder regions of New-York and the Canadas.

STORING APPLES IN DRY SAWDUST.

I HAVE a dark closet in my house, or rather I live in a row with windows back and front. The house is four story high, and the length from front to back is so great, that we have three rooms on a floor, the center one dark. On the third story the floors are plaster, and I find the temperature so even that I use it for a wine store in preference to the cellar, and have it fitted with bins. In this room I put some hampers of apples (like pearmain.) I wanted one of the hampers, and turned the apples on one of the bins, amongst the dry sawdust, (pine sawdust.) A fortnight ago we looked at them, having used up the others gathered at the same time and from the same tree, all of which were much wrinkled, but on taking those off and from amongst the sawdust, I found them in a most beautiful condition; those covered with sawdust were as plump and fresh as when gathered, while those partially buried were only so to the extent covered with the sawdust, the upper portions being wrinkled. I am so pleased with the discovery that I shall pack them in bins next year, for I have no doubt they will keep in this way till next Christmas.—*Correspondent Agr Advertiser.*

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Fifth Session of this National Association will be held at Horticultural Hall, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, commencing on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

It is intended to make this assemblage one of the most interesting that has ever been held in

this country, on the subject of Pomology. All Horticultural, Agricultural, and other kindred associations, of North America, are therefore requested to send such number of delegates to this Convention, as they may deem expedient.

Pomologists, nurserymen, and all others interested in the cultivation of good fruit, are also invited to attend the coming session.

Among the objects of this Society, are the following:

To ascertain, from practical experience, the relative value of varieties in different parts of our widely-extended country. To hear the reports of the various State Fruit Committees, and from a comparison of results, to learn what fruits are adapted to general cultivation; what varieties are suitable for particular localities; what new varieties give promise of being worthy of dissemination; and especially, what varieties are generally inferior or worthless, in all parts of the Union.

In order to facilitate these objects, and to collect and diffuse a knowledge of researches and discoveries in the science of Pomology, members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts; also papers descriptive of their art of cultivation; of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation; of remedies for the same, and whatever may add to the interest and utility of the Association.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has generously offered to provide accommodations for the Society, and also to publish its proceedings free of expense.

All packages of fruit intended for exhibition, may therefore be addressed as follows: "For the American Pomological Society, Horticultural Hall, School street, Boston, Massachusetts," where a committee will be in attendance to take charge of the same.

All societies to be represented, will please forward certificates of their several delegations, to the President of the American Pomological Society, at Boston.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President.*

H. W. S. CLEVELAND, *Secretary.*

Boston, Mass., April 1, 1854.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We find in the proceedings of this Society, as reported in the *Commercial*, that at the meeting held on the 15th inst., the following action was had on the Strawberry question:

The Secretary, at the request of the Society, reported a written statement of how he found the Strawberry question in Philadelphia; after some animated discussion, it was moved to accept and file the report, and the Finality was ordered to appear in the minutes of the day.

FINALITY ON THE STRAWBERRY.

Wild or cultivated, the Strawberry presents in its varieties, four distinct forms or characters of inflorescence.

First. Those called *Pistillate*, from the fact that the stamens are abortive, are rarely to be found without a dissection of the flower. These require extrinsic impregnation.

Second. Those called *Staminate*, which are perfectly destitute of even the rudiments of pistils, and are necessarily fruitless.

Third. Those called *Hermaphrodite*, or perfect, having both sets of organs, stamens, and pistiles, *apparently* well developed. These are not generally good and *certain* bearers, as we should expect them to be. With few exceptions they bear poorly, owing to some unobserved defect, probably in the pistiles. One-tenth of their flowers generally produce perfect and often very large berries.

Fourth. A rare class—a sort of *sub-division* of the preceding, has not only hermaphrodite flowers, but also some on the same truss that are of the pistillate character; and sometimes, in the same plant, a truss will be seen, on which all the flowers are pistillate.

Now these four divisions are *natural* and *real*;

they are also founded upon permanent characters, so far as we have been able to discover, after a most thorough investigation, extending through a long series of years, during which millions of strawberry blossoms have been examined with the severest scrutiny. Other forms may exist, and it is not claimed to be impossible that we may yet find a seedling which shall have the general character of a *pistillate*, that may show an occasional perfect or *hermaphrodite* flower, as a peculiarity of that individual, but we have never yet observed such a variety; and further, we believe, that whatever impress, as to peculiarities of foliage, pubescence, habit, inflorescence, or fruit, each distinct seedling may receive with its origin, it will be retained in its increase by runners, so long as the variety remains extant. Seedlings may vary from the parent, but off-shoots will not be materially different, except by accidental malformation or by development of unimportant organs. On motion, adjourned.

JOHN A. WARDER, *Secretary.*

AMERICA AS A FIELD FOR GARDENERS.

The following communication gives us an Englishman's view of the prospects of gardeners who emigrate to this country. This article was called out by a former one, which took a different view of the matter. We were conversing recently with a gardener from England, who has been in this country for a few years past, and whose observation corresponded with the views of this article. He said the great attraction in this country for gardeners from Europe, was the prospect of becoming themselves owners of a plot of ground to cultivate and dwell upon; a hope, few or none could cherish elsewhere, especially in Great Britain. We give the article as we find it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and leave further comment upon it to the numerous intelligent gardeners, who have adopted this country as a field for exercising their profession.

Since this subject began to be agitated in your columns, I have learned that two or three young men in this neighborhood have resolved to cross the Atlantic in the course of a few weeks. It is likely enough that some elsewhere have determined on going to America, and the probability is, that many are halting between two opinions. I have sought information on the subject from parties in this country and others in America, as in my opinion it is a very important matter, for there are hundreds and thousands of gardeners in this country who must, in the nature of things, meet with disappointment here, have their hopes blasted, and spend their days on earth in penury and toil. The market is over-stocked. A gentleman who lately advertised for a person to manage his garden and ground, informed a correspondent of mine, that he was "for many days literally overwhelmed with applications." A friend and brother gardener of mine, holding a first-rate situation in Scotland, and much respected for his moral worth and professional attainments, informs me that most of the young gardeners who left this place for America had considerable experience—some of course better qualified than others; but the best places have not uniformly fallen into the hands of the best men, which not unfrequently happens in this country, as well as in America. In the Northern States, the average rate of wages may be about £70 or £80 a year, with board in some cases, in others, house fuel, and perquisites. In the Southern States, the wages are much higher, but in summer the climate is unhealthy there. In general, however, much money has been realized by those only, who have embarked in business as nurserymen, florists, or market gardeners. One man who left me in 1839, was

landed at New-York with only 1s. in his pocket; was employed there, and soon got a situation in the south, where he saved money enough to enable him to start or open a seed and general store in Charlestown. When he visited this country some five or six years ago, he told me that he could then retire from business with £700 a year to live on. My friend, Mr. —, florist, New-York, (one of the first who left this for America,) is now carrying on a profitable trade there. His heart, however, appears to be in Scotland, for, in a letter I had very recently from him he says that he has a great desire to spend the evening of his days in this country, and that he could afford to buy a piece of ground large enough to build a house upon, make a garden, keep a cow, and have at least £150 a year to live on. He mentions, however, that young people only should go to America, as those advanced in life rarely like it, while young folks are likely to become acclimatized, and, as I suppose, "yankeezied." I could make other extracts of an encouraging nature from this letter from Scotland; but I hasten to notice the cases of two of my wife's brothers, who were plowmen or farm-servants in Holderness, in Yorkshire, before they went to America. Of course they knew nothing more of gardening than other farm-men, but they both got situations as gardeners on their arrival in America. John, the eldest, crossed the Atlantic 12 or 14 years ago. He kept his first situation 2 or 3 years, and then he left it for a better at Enfield, Hartford county, where he had a great number of men under him. As soon as he could count over 1000 dollars of his own, he left his situation and went to the town of Urbana, in the State of Ohio; there he commenced the nursery business, and is succeeding well. His younger brother, David, went to America in 1852, and engaged himself as a gardener to a gentleman at Urbana for 7 dollars a week; but whether he had board or not, I cannot say. Unfortunately for David, his sweetheart left England the same year, and went to the State of Illinois. Well, at the termination of his twelve months' engagement, he gave up his situation, in order to go to Illinois; but he found considerable difficulty in getting away, as his employer was most anxious for him to remain. On the 14th of last month he wrote to us from Paris, Edgar county, where he is now working on a farm. His wages are 15 dollars a month, with board and washing, "But," he adds "I think I shall not work at farming after this winter, unless it be for myself, as I can get more wages at gardening, which is much prettier work. Take one thing with another I like America much better than England, as the people here are not proud; and it is a man's principle, not his money, that makes him a gentleman." As my letter is much swelled by these extracts, I shall reserve my "comments and counsels," till another occasion.—A. PETTIGREW, *Woodside Gardens.*

TOBACCO—SHORT CUT AND PIG TAIL.—The entire tobacco crop of the United States for the year 1850, amounted to 200,000,000 lbs., or about 200,000 hhds., the average value of which was sixteen million dollars. Of this, 31,000 hhds., or nearly one-half of the entire product were consumed in the United States.

In 1840 the average consumption to each person was 2 lbs. 12 oz.; in 1850, 3 lbs. 8 oz.

A German statistician, who has given his mind to the subject, says, the "liquor" extracted from the tobacco by chewers is so great, that if they could all spit into the crater at once, they would extinguish the fires of Aetna.

THE TALLEST YET.—Mr. J. Bonner, of Lowell, writes to the *Lowell News*, that while on a visit to Andover, he saw a stalk of corn *nineteen feet high and it had fourteen ears of corn on it.*

WHEN you go into a crowd, always pick your own pockets before you leave home.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

OUR PAPER.—On the first page will be found an article of considerable importance on the Turnip Disease. On the fifth page is a fine cut of a Fir Tree. Our usual variety of agricultural and horticultural articles adapted to the season, will be found in different parts of the paper.

Several letters have been received from Correspondents which we have not space for inserting or noticing this week.

WHAT IS THE BEST KIND OF BARN-DOOR FOWL, FOR ME TO GET?

THIS pregnant question is asked us nearly every week in the year, by persons about to stock their premises with hens for their own family use. They do not wish to embark in the chicken trade; neither have they caught the hen fever. They have heard great stories of the Shanghais, and read others equally astonishing of many more breeds or varieties. Our inquirers are not ignorant people, yet they don't believe every chicken story they hear, or read. They have a reasonable share of common sense, some fancy for nice things; and want to provide themselves with handsome, well-formed, prolific, hardy, plump, good-sized birds, for which they will pay a round price, as hens go; but are not disposed to venture the fifty-dollar-a-pair figure upon them.

For people of such reasonable desires as these, we are willing to devote time to impart a portion of the results of our own experience, permitting them to apply it as they choose, without wishing to obtrude advice upon them.

Our first essay at hen-keeping commenced at the age of ten years. Residing then in a large, rambling, country village, where most of the houses had "home lots," with deep front yards, and neighbors at several rods distance, every one could keep barn-door fowls without annoyance to others. To be sure, as there was a large garden attached to the house, our parents objected to the poultry; but as they pretty soon found out that it was better for their boys to

amuse themselves with something about home, instead of running at large in the streets, the chickens were admitted without further objection. There were no poultry books in those days, at least in America—so our father told us, after ransacking the entire city of New-York for a copy in one of his visits there some forty years ago. Thus we had to live and learn. We had an eye for a chicken, if not for our school lessons, and after a week's ransacking of the various farm-yards in the neighborhood, we became possessed of a dozen of the prettiest birds that could be got together. They seem beautiful, even now, as we cast a longing, lingering look back to the sunny days of our boyhood. There were no "fancy" fowls in those days, at least in that quarter, for this was in the interior of Massachusetts, where foreign fashions in such things seldom intruded. These chickens bred finely, and for some years; and every autumn we were sure to introduce some new bird into the yard, possessing the important qualities of stamina and beauty, which we so much admired. We had eggs in abundance; and the fowls served up for the table were plump, tender, and juicy. The neighboring boys often came to us for a "swap" to better their own flocks of fowls; and now and then a sturdy farmer, on looking at them, would propose a "dicker," and offer a dozen, or half dozen eggs "to boot" in the exchange of a "rooster." In short, our chickens were of the best in that region, and so they continued while we bred them.

For twenty-five years past we have *experimented* with almost all sorts of chickens which have come under our knowledge, and with the assistance of all the chicken literature of the day. Our experiments have been attended with varied results and success, and the upshot of the whole matter is, that, in our opinion, a hardy, plump, well-feathered, short-legged, medium-sized chicken, for a northern climate, is altogether the most satisfactory for common house-keeping purposes. The speculators and fancy breeders may not say so, but for ourselves we know it.

Twelve years ago last autumn, we imported five Dorking fowls direct from London. There was no error in their breeding, for we selected them from the coops of a regular Dorking poulterer. In color, they were beautifully speckled, chocolate, and white, the same as a coop of their descendants recently sold by Col. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, to Mr. McCORMICK, of New-York, and exhibited at the National Poultry Show at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. We bred these very satisfactorily until the autumn of 1844, when we introduced a cock and three hens, just brought out for us in one of the London packet ships, by Captain MORGAN. These were noble fowls—finer, if possible, than those we already had—but most unfortunately, they had the *roup* on board ship, and not being quite cured of it, gave the disease to the other fowls, and we lost thirty or forty of our best birds by it. The disease, however, came to an end after a few weeks, and for several years we bred as fine flocks of Dorkings as were ever seen together. We bred cocks that at eighteen months weighed 9½ lbs., and hens that weighed 7 lbs. alive, and of the finest models and plumage. Candor, however, compels us to say, that although they were unrivalled in the beauty of their plumage, and in the richness, tenderness, and juiciness of their

flesh, which was well and abundantly laid on at the side bone and breast, they were moderate layers, and thinly feathered; consequently less hardy than we wished them. They were very *high bred*, however, and we bred them in-and-in deeply, being unable to obtain others to cross upon them without making another direct importation. From this cause, probably—for we cannot imagine any other, as no fowls could have been better kept—they ceased, measurably, to lay, and not one-half their eggs hatched when set. Fearing total ruin in our chicken department, two years ago we displaced the Dorking cocks, and introduced a thorough-bred, spirited, shawl-grey game cock into the yard. The immediate consequence of this was the fecundity of the eggs, almost every one hatching that was set, the rearing of almost every chicken, and the replenishing of the yard with a fine, robust stock of beautiful young birds, possessing the valuable qualities, although somewhat lessened size of the Dorking, with the vigor, hardihood, and fecundity of the Game. Selecting our best pullets, we disposed of the game cock—for he was a pugnacious and vindictive rascal—we brought back two or three young Dorking cocks, bred from a part of the old stock at another yard, to which we had removed them, as we still wished to retain a preponderance of that blood. The last year, we raised over a hundred as good chickens as ever graced a barn-yard, yielding as fine, delicate, and juicy flesh as the original Dorkings. They are abundant layers, of good size, beautiful plumage, and altogether, please us exactly. How long we may keep them so, is to be tried, as they are mongrels; but alternating between the Game and Dorking, as necessity may appear to demand—and wanting no others, so long as they breed satisfactorily—we hope to keep them as they should be.

Both the Dorking and Game are ancient breeds. COLUMELLA, who lived in the middle of the first century, accurately described the Dorking, as we now have it, as being the best fowl of his time; speckled in color, of great beauty in plumage, and possessing the fifth toe, which last, however, we consider as a mere superfluity, and none to its advantage. The Game cock is said, on good authority, to have existed in England with the Romans, who probably introduced it there; and to renew the flagging energies of the one, we cannot do better than to resort to a cross with the other. Indeed we would recommend a well-bred Game cock in all cases, as the best cross to infuse stamina, hardihood and fecundity, into a decaying stock of fowls, where *pure* blood is no object.

But as our inquirers may not be able to obtain Dorkings with which to commence their stock of fowls, we would say, take the very best plump, smooth-headed—for we would by no means have croppled crowned chickens, unless the thorough-bred Polands were adopted at once—*white-legged*, hardy hens you can get. Breed to them an active, thorough-bred Game cock, also having white legs, if you can get him. To the pullets of this cross, introduce a good Dorking cock, if you can get one—or if not, still take another cross of the Game, but not further than a second one. Keep up the size as much as possible, holding the bodies near to the ground, selecting, continually, your most robust pullets for breeding, and there can be little doubt you will have a yard of good fowls.

The Dominica hen, well selected and completely bred, is a fine, useful bird. They are of no particular *breed*, only distinguished as Dominicas by their color, which usually indicates hardiness and fecundity. We have seldom known bad hens of this variety.

The Creole, or Bolton Grey, is a nice, plump, hardy bird, an excellent layer, and of fine plumage. They can hardly fail to be a satisfactory and desirable "every day" fowl.

Such are our views, drawn from a prolonged observation, as to the best kinds of barn-door fowls for every day use. If the object be to keep some sort of fancy fowl, without regard to profit or household convenience, we can only advise our friends to look about among the breeding-yards for those which best please their taste, and go at once into such variety as their preference may dictate.

SETTING OUT CABBAGE, TOMATO, AND OTHER PLANTS.

LAST spring we saw a farmer setting out a hundred cabbage plants in the following manner. The plants were pulled up from the seed bed without loosening the ground around them, and as this was pretty compact, three-fourths of the fibrous roots were broken off. He then made a round hole with a stick about half an inch in diameter, thrust in the plant, dropped in earth to fill up the hole, packed it down, poured on a considerable quantity of water, and then covered up the plants with a burdock leaf to keep off the sun's rays, and left them to grow as best they could. We requested the privilege of setting out twenty plants for him, and proceeded thus:

First, we went to the seed bed, and with a flat stick loosened and lifted up a quantity of dirt around the roots, taking care to break very few of the most delicate fibres. We next went to the cabbage ground, and with a hoe prepared a place for each plant by mellowing and pulverising the earth several inches in diameter. We scooped out a large hole with the hand, deep enough for a plant, and set it in carefully, with considerable loose earth still clinging to it. The roots were left spread out just as they had grown, and finely pulverised soil was then sprinkled in to fill up the hole, and carefully pressed down around the plant. We then added about half a pint of filthy water from the swill-pail, and requested that the plants should be left without any protecting covering. Our farmer friend said he could never spend so much time with a few plants. But mark the result.

During the latter part of summer we visited the "cabbage patch," and found that of the 20 plants, one had been cut off by a grub, one had been injured by a careless blow from the hoe, and one had grown feebly, while seventeen of them bore large, solid heads of cabbage. Of the eighty other plants set out at the same time in the same soil, fifteen only had large heads, twenty-nine bore heads of medium size, fourteen had barely lived and were not worth harvesting, while twenty-two had not survived the transplanting.

The next best preferable method we know of to set out cabbages is, to first *grout* them.

It is an error to plant seeds from States further South. In a cold season, only the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

PLANTING SMALL POTATOES.

WE have given no little attention to this subject for many years, and have settled the matter conclusively in our own minds, that it does not pay to plant small seed. For fifteen years we planted the same nameless variety, on the same soil, and at the end of that time, found no deterioration in the quality or yield, but rather an improvement. We have invariably thrown out from our seed all potatoes less in size than a hen's egg, and also rejected those overgrown, pithy, or irregular shaped.

In some favorable seasons, and on particular soils, those purchasing and planting the small potatoes which we have rejected, have raised crops equal to or more prolific than our own; but one year with another, we have averaged thirty to fifty per cent. better crops of good potatoes, than our small potato neighbors.

What we have found true in regard to potatoes, we have also, by long practice, proved true in regard to other kinds of seed. Our plumpest and earliest grains have always been reserved for propagation, and our neighbors can testify that our practice has been attended with good results.

HOW TO APPLY SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

ALMOST every mail brings inquiries from our subscribers in regard to the method of applying super-phosphate of lime. Although we have given such directions in several articles upon this fertilizer, it may be useful to sum them up here.

With this, as with every other manure, it is very desirable to have it mixed as thoroughly as may be with that portion of the soil which is to be reached by the roots of the growing crop.

For crops growing in hills, it is probably more economical to make the application in, or around the hill. It is not good economy, however, to simply drop in a handful and leave it nearly all in one place. It should be sprinkled over a square foot or more of the surface, and be dug into the soil before or during planting.

For crops not in hills, it should be sown evenly over the surface, and incorporated with the soil by harrowing well.

It is desirable that all application should be *experimental*, and on this account some unmanured strips should in every case be left running through central portions, and in such a position that they will not be affected by washings or soakings from those parts where the application is made.

On grass and on winter wheat, the application of the super-phosphate can only be made as a top-dressing. It is preferable to apply it during or just before a gentle shower. We advise to try the effect of dividing the top-dressing into two or three portions, and apply them at intervals of two or three weeks.

In applying commercial super-phosphate, which is in a finely-divided state, we do not think it necessary to mix it with any other substance, unless it is to come directly in contact with the seed. In the latter case, it should be well mixed previously, with a considerable quantity of muck, or rich earth, or even with loam.

It is hardly worth while to apply less than 200 lbs. to an acre; on poor soils, or those of ordinary quality, 400 or 500 pounds per acre

would not be too much. We prefer the latter quantity for experimental trials, though we would advise using different quantities on adjacent plots, in order to better mark the effects. 200 lbs. per acre would only allow about one pound to 218 square feet, which is a plot a little less than 15 feet square. This is only two-thirds of an ounce to a square yard. Double this quantity would be little enough from which to judge any thing of its effects.

On hoed crops it is desirable to apply upon portions of the field, a top-dressing sown broadcast just previous to one or more of the hoeings.

In all applications of special manures, let there be a constant comparison of the manured portions with those unmanured, for two or three seasons, so that each one may decide for himself whether these applications PAY.

AGRICULTURE IN VENEZUELA.

[We have received from a highly intelligent friend and correspondent, himself a native and citizen of Venezuela, the subjoined article on the agriculture, commerce, and prospects of that promising country, which we doubt not will be perused with great interest by all our intelligent readers.]

This branch of industry is the great source of national prosperity in Venezuela, and the cause of the active commercial intercourse she maintains with Europe and North America. It has greatly increased during the last few years, on account of the protection and encouragement it has received from the present Government.

The Government and Executive Power have resolved to free all national productions from all export duties. They aid and protect all enterprises for navigating the lakes and rivers, such as the Orinoco in the Province of Guayana, the Yaracuy in Barquicimeto, and the Zulua in Maracaibo, besides many others in different provinces. They have contracted for the construction of a railroad from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, and assisted the undertaking with funds from the public treasury. Puerto Cabello is the second port of the Republic, as regards its entries, and the first in a topographical view. San Felipe is fertile in the most valuable productions, enjoys a healthy climate, and many other advantages which render it worthy the attention both of natives and foreigners. The government has also entered into a contract for the construction of a carriage road, to connect the navigation of the Lake of Tacarigua with the city of Valencia; and finally, the government of Venezuela is engaged in the consideration of a privilege to be granted for 90 years, for the construction of a railroad from La Guaira through the fertile valleys of Aragua and Carabobo, to terminate at the wharves of Puerto Cabello.

We entertain well-grounded hopes of seeing all these works completed in a short time, and from that day, Venezuela will take her place amongst the first agricultural countries. Now, whilst she enjoys no facilities for transporting the products of her vast and fertile territories, she yet exports 40,000,000 lbs. of coffee, double the amount of former years. When the roads just mentioned are open, and the steam navigation of the rivers and lakes in operation, the production of coffee, which is the staple of the country, and also of sugar and cotton, will be immense. The railroad from La Guaira to

Puerto Cabello will render all the lands at present uncultivated in the Province of Aragua very valuable, as also a great part of those in the Province of Guarico. The railroad to San Felipe will produce the same effect on the uncultivated portions of the cantons of Finaco, Montalvan, Nirgua, Valencia, Puerto Cabello, and San Felipe.

The Government of Venezuela, in consequence of its resolution to afford the most efficient protection to agriculture, has exempted from all import duties every sort of agricultural implements or machines. In the year 1853, articles of this class, and some other machines and instruments for the construction of roads, &c., also free of duties, were imported into Venezuela, to the amount of \$841,068 98, of which the proportion furnished by the United States (one of the eleven nations holding commercial intercourse with Venezuela) amounted to \$339,629 68.

The commerce of Venezuela with the United States increases daily, as may be seen by the following data: In 1852, the value of \$1,870,971 96 was taken in coffee, cocoa, and hides, from Venezuela by the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston; in return, their exports in agricultural instruments, &c., to Venezuela amounted to \$197,233 70. In 1853, the same ports took from Venezuela to the value of \$2,100,069 95, according to her market prices, and returned to her in agricultural and other instruments, free of duties, the sum of \$339,629 68.

THE WHEAT CROP.

DURING a recent excursion through Canada, New-York, a part of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, we obtained considerable information in reference to the growing crop of winter wheat, by personal observation and careful inquiry of intelligent persons, which may be interesting to a large portion of our readers.

Throughout Canada, the breadth of ground covered with wheat is considerably larger than last year, and very little has been winter killed,—the earth having been covered with snow nearly all the winter months,—and the fields present a very thrifty appearance. In New-York, there is probably no increase of acres, and the fields have suffered some from frost, though favorable weather during May and June will cause a good yield in the aggregate. In New-Jersey, there is supposed to be less land covered, but the prospect is good—never much better. In Pennsylvania, there is a large increase in acres, and the fields look matted, and present a dark green color, indicating a luxuriant growth. Several persons from the Western Counties reported the condition of the crop in their locality equally favorable. In Maryland,—especially in the beautiful and rich section of country around Frederick City, where nearly half of the cleared lands are in wheat,—the crop promises equal to any that we ever saw. The number of acres is also one-half greater than last year. The same is true, we were told, of Washington County. Along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far west as Cumberland, there is also an increase of acres, though altogether not much, and the crop looks well,—remarkably so, considering the broken and mountainous character of the county. In Eastern Virginia, the prospect was said to be good, and in Shenandoah, Rockingham, Page and Augusta counties, which constitute the best wheat sections of the State, the number of acres sown is one-fourth larger, and never was a better crop expected. Along the Ohio river counties in Virginia, there is not much sown, but the crop looks fair. In Ohio there has been considerable complaint, that the young sprouts were considerably injured, especially in the river

counties, but so far as we could observe, the fields looked thrifty. In the interior counties also the condition of the crop was favorably reported. In Indiana, the crop looks thrifty, and the amount of acres covered is considerably larger. In the southern counties, we heard there was not a good prospect, but that is not a wheat growing section, and a partial failure there cannot sensibly affect the result of the crop of the whole State.

On the whole, we are confident that there have been few springs, within a period of fifteen years, when the wheat crop looked more promising in the States mentioned, than it does at this time. The high price which wheat has commanded since last harvest, has doubtless caused an increase in the number of acres sown of at least one-fifth over last year, and should this season prove generally favorable, the surplus will not fall far short of 50,000,000 bushels. Nevertheless, slight causes, apparently, such as *rust*, may reduce the average yield so much as to leave but little surplus for export.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MORAL SUASION ON A RAM.—When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by his dog Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no means to prevent it. "I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave." "Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer—and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words.

"There was a ram on the farm," says Agricola, "as notorious for bunting as Wolf was for sheep-stealing, and who stood in as much need of moral suasion as the dog. I shut Wolf up in the barn with this old fellow, and the consequence was, that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram as aforesaid by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomever went nigh him. 'I'll fix him,' said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crowbar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how then should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between his horns and came out under his tail. The little admonition effectually cured him of bunting."

BLOOD AS A MANURE.—As Mr. Way observes, "this manure is disregarded." This is true in point of practice, but not so in the knowledge of the scientific farmer; the fact is, we cannot obtain it; it is a most invaluable manure, and we know by the application of blood absorbed by ashes, road scrapings, soot, &c., drilled with turnips and for wheat, the yield of the latter was 40 bushels an acre, and the turnip crops magnificent. If slaughter-houses were provided with large tanks to receive the blood, and ashes, soot, &c., mixed with it, any farmer would be glad to give 10s a cart-load, if not more, for so valuable a manure, much of which finds its way into our rivers. All gardeners know the value of blood when applied to the roots of the vine.—ALEXANDER FALCONER, *Hants*.

SHAME! SHAME!—We saw in the Philadelphia market, last week, several large bunches of Robins, which had been shot and brought there for sale! We pity the poor creatures who could be guilty of destroying this favorite domestic bird, at a season of the year, when they are pairing and fixing upon their summer abodes; but as this is not likely to restrain these unfeeling persecutors of the Robin, we hope the penalties of the law for the killing of insectivorous birds, will be inflicted in every instance. An example or two would put a stop to the cruelty.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

MARCH FOURTH.

MILL PLAIN, Ct., April 19, 1854.

I NOTICED in your paper of March 29th, an article stating the reason why the 4th of March was chosen for the inauguration of the President of the United States. The reason given was, that the 4th of March in every year, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on Sunday for at least 300 years. This, I think, is a mistake, for it came on Sunday in 1849, when General TAYLOR was inaugurated, and will come on Sunday once in 28 years. I remember hearing it spoken of, and seeing it in some paper, that we were without a President one day, and yet we were governed just as well. It also came on Sunday in 1821, the second term of JAMES MONROE.

A YANKEE BOY would like to know if he is correct.

We have not examined the matter, but we think "Yankee Boy" is right, and we are glad he has been so wide awake as to notice and correct the error. There are many of these items that go the rounds of the papers, because nobody stops them. We are very cautious about printing these, but sometimes make a mistake when in a hurry, just as in the above instance.

Can any one now give us the true reason for choosing March 4th?

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER?

COME, my little boy, and you, my little girl, what answer can you give me to this question? Who was it that watched over you, when you was a helpless baby? Who nursed and fondled you and never grew weary in her love? Who kept you from the cold by night, and the heat by day? Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who was it that wept when the fever made your skin feel hot, and your pulse beat quick and hard? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling drink to your parched lips? Who sang the pretty hymn to please you as you lay, or knelt down by the side of bed in prayer? Who was glad when you began to get well, and who carried you in the fresh air, to help your recovery? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you to learn to read? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient with your childish ways? Who loves you still, and contrives, and works, and prays for you every day you live? Is it not your mother, your own dear mother? Now then, let me ask you, "Are you kind to your mother?"—*Exchange*.

THE OLD MAN.—Bow low the head, boy; do reverence to the old man. Once like you, vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair, and changed the round merry face to the worn visage before you. Once that heart beat with aspirations coequal to any that you have felt; aspirations crushed by disappointment, as yours are perhaps destined to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau ideal of grace; now the hand of Time, that withers the flower of yesterday, has warped that figure and destroyed the noble carriage. Once, at your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds worthy of a nook in fame, anon imagining life a dream that the sooner he awoke from, the better. But he has lived the dream very near through. The time to awake is very near at hand; yet his eye ever kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp of the staff. Bow low the head boy, as you would in your old age be revered.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

NOT ABOUT SCHOOLS, BUT TO BOYS WHO HAVE NO SCHOOLS TO WHICH THEY CAN GO.

AND why, says the inquirer, address a letter to such, when not one in a thousand can read, and not one in a hundred thousand of those who can read, will ever see this article in the *Agriculturist*. Well, it is for this one, I write this article. Be it so; but if one in a hundred thousand shall be rescued from mental darkness, and put into the road leading to self-culture, and consequently to eminent usefulness, (for such are always more so than those fostered in schools and colleges,) I shall feel myself amply rewarded. Another class may object and say, no part of these United States can be found in this state of destitution. To such I will answer, read the reports of the colporteurs sent out by the Bible and American Tract Societies, and you will learn that millions of square miles (not in one body) are settled with a people grossly ignorant; destitute not only of the Bible and religious books, but of all books; and we have not to go far from this city to find such a region of country.

To boys thus situated, I will say, if your parents are ignorant—which they must be, thus to neglect you—and if society takes no interest in your welfare, make use of such means as a kind Providence has placed within your power. Go to the nearest store—not a rum-hole—and ask the store-keeper to procure for you three or four primary books, beginning with Stanley's Pictorial Primer, or a primer of any other author, and you will surely find some one to teach you the letters, with their proper sounds, after which you can learn to read. When this is accomplished, you can, without a teacher, learn arithmetic.

If this doctrine be true, many tax-payers for the support of public schools may be ready to say, what is the necessity of all this expense of our educating the common people? To this objection the answer is obvious. Children of both the rich and the poor, as a general thing, would never of themselves learn to read; and since the birch has been laid aside, and moral suasion introduced in its place, the diligent, patient, untiring teacher is subjected to every annoyance on the part of the children, who have never been taught the first lesson of obedience at home. They are impatient of all restraint when sent to school, and the sufferings of the teachers become more intolerable, if possible, than those of some of our chief magistrates of these United States, in days that are past, and are now only told as history. Nevertheless, the laxity in their government answers the design for which they are intended, and but for them, with all the overwhelming flow of ignorance annually pouring in upon us, we should in the next generation be approaching to some of the European States, with a pope for our dictator, and a despot to execute his decrees. But the boys, for whose benefit I commenced this article, may exclaim, when some kind friend who can read, is reading it to them, "We don't understand this." But you will soon be able to understand it if you will learn to read, which

you can do if you have the desire. No American need grow up in ignorance, unless it be his own voluntary choice, but may obtain an education sufficient to guard him against the imposition of those who know more than he does, and to make him an intelligent and respectable member of society.

ALMOST AN OCTOGENARIAN.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

"I wish I needn't go to school, to-day," said Johnny to his mother, one bright, pleasant morning. "I don't like my school, and never did; I don't want to go."

This was a feeling which Johnny had always had, and it was his mother's fault that he had it; for from the time he was two years old, whenever he had been doing any thing wrong, or had been noisy about his play, his mother had always said, "If you are not a good boy, I'll send you right off to school;" so that he had grown up with the feeling that school was of all other places the least to be desired.

If he had committed any little misdemeanor in the morning, he was started off for school a full half hour earlier than usual, as a punishment. Johnny must indeed be a genius to withstand such influence. Would it not be better for every mother to teach her children to love school; to inspire them with ambition to attend school; to be always punctual, and always prepared with good lessons? Would it not be better to have all the errands attended to the evening before, so as to insure a punctual attendance? Would it not be better to neglect every other morning duty rather than allow a single child to be five minutes late?

Mothers are hardly aware how much they can encourage their children by expressing an interest in all that concerns the school; listening to the story of their sports in recess, and seeking for a detailed account of each day's recitations; not with a view to finding fault, but simply to show an interest, which is always delightful to a child. If they have failed in one recitation, encourage them to feel that the next will certainly be perfect.

Let the sunshine of a mother's love fall into every child's heart, and let her words of encouragement to do well—yea even to excel—lead many a wanderer who now hates his school, to love it, and seek it as a delightful place.—*Norwich Examiner*.

HOME POLITENESS.

WHY not be polite? how much does it cost to say, "I thank you?" Why not practice it at home? to your husband? to your children? to your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! if your husband, ah! it is a matter of course; no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your very, very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your "never minds, don't think of it, I don't care at all;" if a husband does it, he gets a frown; if a child, it is chastised.

Ah! these are little things, say you. They tell mightily upon the heart, let me assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. He don't see any thing to apologize for—never think of such matters. Every thing is all right—cold supper, cold room, crying children—perfectly comfortable. Goes home, where the wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and working her life almost out. Don't see why things can't be kept in order—there never were such cross children before. No apologies accepted at home.

Why not be polite at home? why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or, "You are very kind." Doubly, yes, thrice

sweet from the lips we love, when heart-smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? to grow glad at your approach? to bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority, mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

What we say, we say unto all—Be polite.

PROFESSOR MORSE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following interesting item, which we extract from a letter dated the 16th inst.

Professor Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Confederation, is at present in this city, and he has kindly placed at my disposal the following statistics and information. Ten years ago Professor Morse was just erecting the first experimental line of Telegraphs, between this city and Baltimore. Professor Morse, like all scientific benefactors, had exhausted his means, and had become as poor as Lazarus, and as lean and hungry-looking as any veritable Calvin Edson you ever saw. One day while eating a sumptuous dinner of bread and molasses under the shade of a tree, about two miles from Washington, Amos Kendall approached him with such a lean and hungry look, that he at once divided his dinner with him, and before it was concluded, he gave the dilapidated Post-master-General an interest in his Telegraph patent, which has since made these two shadows of a shade corpulent with wealth. They now "have lands and beeves," like master Robert Shallow, Esquire. There are now 41,392 miles of telegraphic wires in this country, with a capital stock of \$6,671,800. Professor Shaffner is perfecting a system of union and concert between the various lines in this country, with a prospect of an ocean line soon to be laid, connecting us with the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph, so that the close neighborhood of nations may be considered as settled.

R. M.

A FOX'S REVENGE.

A RESPECTABLE man of the county of Montgomery resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river, to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river, he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore, and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then, keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly, one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank, and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared; placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was away the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to await the issue. In about half an hour the fox returned with another fox in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both.—*Murray's Creation*.

WHAT is the particular sorrow of a sad iron?

A GEM.—Who wrote the following beautiful epitaph upon an infant? It speaks to the heart:—

Beneath this stone, in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;
A flower that scarce had waked to life
And light and beauty, ere it died.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

DOMESTIC DUTIES.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are ennobled by sentiment;" and they are truly ennobled, when we attend to them either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet-makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachments, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer, "Let him take which course he will, he will repent it." The reply is similar to that of the youth who, being asked which out of the two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried—"Take either, and before you get half-way, you will wish you had taken the other."

THE DUTIES OF LIFE.—Some writer enumerates the following, among other duties of life:—"Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can. Every man and woman ought to get married—if they can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers—if he can. Every man should please his wife—if he can. Every wife should please her husband—if she can. Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can. Every lawyer should sometimes tell the truth—if he can. Every one should take a newspaper, and pay for it—if he can."

THE MANNER OF DOING A SERVICE TO OTHERS.—When your endeavors are directed towards doing good to an individual—in other words, to do him service—if there be any opinion as to the mode or way, consider and observe what mode is most to his taste. If you serve him as you think and say, in a way which is yours, and not his, the value of any service may, by an indefinite amount, be thus reduced. If the action of serving a man, not in the way he wishes to be served, be carried to a certain length, it becomes tyranny, not beneficence—an exercise of power for the satisfaction of the self-regarding affection, not an act of beneficence for the gratification of the sympathetic or social affections.—*Jeremy Bentham.*

IRON BUILDINGS.—An association has been formed in Brooklyn, with a capital of \$150,000, for the erection of iron dwellings, and property has been purchased with a view to the erection of a foundry. It is claimed that buildings, such as are designed for small families, can be put up for \$500 or \$600, or for from one-half to one-third of the ordinary expense. There have already been twenty-eight buildings of this kind

erected in Baltimore and sixteen in Philadelphia. The ceilings, walls and floors are made of glass.—the latter being formed of a beautiful pure white sand, found in Connecticut, which needs only to be melted under electric heat, and colored, if desired, to produce the desired article. The association is called the Long Island Iron Building Co. See advertisement.

"PAID DOWN UPON THE NAIL."—The origin of this phrase is thus stated in the *Recollections of Keefe*, the dramatist:—"An ample piazza under the Exchange (Limerick) was a thoroughfare; in the center stood a pillar four feet high, and upon it a circular plate of copper, about three feet in diameter; this was called the nail, and on it was paid the earnest for any commercial bargains made, which was the origin of the saying, 'Paid down upon the nail.' Perhaps the custom was common to other ancient towns.—*Notes and Queries.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Every one who makes a discovery now-a-days, of any kind, straightway turns about to find way of realizing its value in gold and silver. We believe that if a man were to discover a certain cure for all diseases, he would allow some two or three generations to die from plagues and pestilences, before he would divulge it without a reward in the shape of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. We doubt whether an age more given to Mammon worship was ever known from the beginning of the world. A certain scriptural phrase is now practically altered to read: You must contrive somehow to serve God and Mammon.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

WE find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one

or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has declined from 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. the past week. Corn has advanced from 1 to 2 cts. per bushel. Lard, ½ a cent higher. Wool very active.

Cotton has advanced ⅝ to ⅞, and Sugar ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb.

Money and Stocks remain so stationary that we shall not take further note of them till some change.

The weather is now fine, but still cool for the season. It is the most extraordinary April we ever knew in this climate, and the last fall of snow we had is deserving a record. It began to fall on Friday afternoon, the 14th, and continued snowing till Sunday morning the 18th, the wind blowing a strong gale from the N. E. all the while. Had not a good deal of the snow melted as it fell, it would doubtless have been 18 to 20 inches deep. As it was, it remained 4 to 6 inches deep Tuesday morning in the city and neighborhood. More or less is now (Monday, April 24th,) lying in hallows and in strips under the fences, and in the forests all around us. We hope a vestige may not be seen three days hence. The gardeners are now busy planting again.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

April 22, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, ½ bbl., \$2 50@ \$3; Junes, \$3@ \$3 50; Mercers, \$3 50@ \$4; Carters, \$3 50 @ \$4; Turnips, white, ½ bbl., \$2; yellow, \$2 25; Spinach, ½ bbl., \$2 50; Onions red, ½ bbl., \$1 75; white, \$3; yellow, \$2; Parsneps, ½ bbl., \$1 75; Lettuce, ½ doz. bunches, 25c. @ \$1; Radishes, ½ doz., 22c. @ 42c.; Asparagus, ½ doz., \$4 50; Parsley, ½ doz., 62½c.; Vegetable Oysters, ½ doz., \$1. FRUITS.—Apples, a good article is worth ½ bbl., \$4; poorer quality from \$3@ \$3 50. Maple Sugar, 10c. @ 12c. per pound. Butter, Ohio, 12½c. @ 14c. per pound. New-York old butter, 20c. @ 26c.; new, 26c. @ 28c. Eggs, 16c. @ 17c. ½ dozen.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 24, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day is a little less than last week, though the weather is very fine. Prices are ruling somewhat higher, and sales are not so brisk, as both holders and buyers are firm. There are some fine cattle, though most of them are worth more now for the stall than the shambles. Those showing the most care in feeding, were from Lancaster Co., Pa. There were two yoke of oxen from the Western Reserve, Ohio, for which about \$350 were asked per pair, but we did not see them sold. They belonged to J. ERNST and H. H. COZ, and were said to weigh on leaving home, the one 5100, the other 4900.

Prices range from 9@11c. per pound.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,339	2,101
Cows, 45	
Sheep, 823	
Swine, 1501	
Veals, 1080	

Of these the Harlem Railroad brought in Beeves, 10; Cows, 27; Sheep, 323; Veals, 1064. Hudson River R. R., Beeves, 500; Cows, 18. Erie R. R., Beeves, 1100; Swine, 1501. New-York State, by cars, 315. Ohio, 844. Pennsylvania, on foot, 342. Virginia, on foot, 79. Kentucky, by cars, 224. Illinois, 207. Hudson River Boats, 106.

Owing to the illness of our reporter, Chamberlin's, Brown-ing's, and O'Brien's yards were not visited.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62½ @ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	1 lb. — 28 @ 29
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron, 11 50 @ 12 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —
Cotton.	
	Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior.....	— @ —
Low to good ord.....	7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½
Low to good mid.....	9½ @ 10½ 10½ @ 11½ 11 @ 11½
Mid. fair to fair.....	10 @ 11 11½ @ 11½ 11½ @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11½ @ — 11½ @ — 12½ @ —
Good and fine.....	— @ —
Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard, — 11½ @ 11½
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —
Coffee.	
Java, White.....	1 lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....	— 13½ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10½ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo..... (cas.)	— 9½ @ — 10½
Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	1 lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 16
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	1 gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 12
Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb. — 46 @ — 49
Flax.	
Jersey.....	1 lb. — 8 @ —
Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....	6 87½ @ 7 25
State, common brands.....	7 — @ 7 75
State, Straight brand.....	7 75 @ 7 87½
State, favorite brands.....	7 38 @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 — @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 12½ @ 8 25
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 75 @ 8 50
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 12½ @ —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 — @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 75 @ 10 —
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 50 @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 25
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 25
Canada, (in bond).....	7 37½ @ 7 75
Brandywine.....	8 25 @ 8 75
Georgetown.....	8 25 @ 8 75
Petersburgh City.....	8 25 @ 8 75
Richmond Country.....	8 18½ @ 8 56½
Alexandria.....	8 18½ @ 8 56½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 18½ @ 8 56½
Rye Flour.....	4 62½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	— @ — 3 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ — 5
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	1 punch. 19 @ —
Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush. 2 13 @ 2 25
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	2 — @ — 2
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 — @ — 2 00
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ — 2 00

Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Rye, Northern.....	1 — @ — 55
Corn, Unsound.....	84 @ — 88
Corn, Round Yellow.....	82 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	49 @ — 51
Oats, New-Jersey.....	46 @ — 47
Oats, Western.....	53 @ — 54
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ — 48
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @ — 23

Hay, for shipping:	
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 57½ @ — 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	1 ton. 255 @ — 320
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	1 lb. — 13½ @ —
Sisal.....	10 @ —
Sunn.....	5½ @ —
Italian.....	1 ton. 240 @ —
Jute.....	120 @ — 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	195 @ — 200
American, do., Dressed.....	210 @ — 260
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.	
1853.....	1 lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852.....	— 38 @ — 40

Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.	
Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft. — 18 @ — 20
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) 18 @ — 22

YARD SELLING PRICES.	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft. 30 @ — 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ — 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @ — 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ — 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16 @ — 22
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ — 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ — 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @ — 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	19 @ — 20
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ — 18
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ — 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ — 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38 @ — 35
Heading, White Oak.....	60 @ —

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	1 gal. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23½ @ — 24

Nails.	
Cut, 4d@6d.....	1 lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	1 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gal. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton. — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ — 28
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ — 23

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	— @ 14
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	16 50 @ —
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	1 lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½ @ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9 — @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	26 @ — 28

Butter, Ohio.....	12 @ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	20 @ — 25
Butter, Canada.....	12 @ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton. 8 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.	
Turks Island.....	1 bush. — @ — 45
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 73½ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.	
Refined.....	1 — @ 6½ @ 8
Crude, East India.....	7 — @ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 — @ 5½

Seeds.	
Clover.....	1 lb. — 10 @ — 11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	1 tce. 14 @ — 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @ — 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Sugar.	
St. Croix.....	1 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 — @ — 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½ @ — 6
Porto Rico.....	4½ @ — 6½
Havana, White.....	7½ @ — 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ — 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½ @ —
do. do. Crushed.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	— none.
Manilla.....	5½ @ —
Brazil White.....	6½ @ — 7
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @ —

Tallow.	
American, Prime.....	1 lb. — 11½ @ — 12½

Tobacco.	
Virginia.....	1 lb. — @ —
Kentucky.....	7 @ — 10
Mason County.....	6½ @ — 11
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ — 18
Cuba.....	18½ @ — 23½
Yara.....	40 @ — 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ — 20
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ — 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½ @ — 15

Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. — 50 @ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46 @ — 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	42 @ — 45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	36 @ — 38
Extra, Pulled.....	42 @ — 48
Superfine, Pulled.....	39 @ — 41
No. 1, Pulled.....	33 @ — 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. Allen, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL LOVE, 33-44, Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.
ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN, 33-44.

A GOOD FLORIST WANTED—APPLY TO DR. E. PARSONS, Savannah, Georgia, or to the editor of this paper.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.
WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred. Please state lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st. 33-44.

PIGS WANTED.—A GOOD PAIR OF BERKSHIRE PIGS of suitable age to ship to the south at once. Those having the Pure Breed will please address C. M. SEXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher, New-York.

SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY. (BY SOME CALLED THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.)—LEWIS A. SEACOR, the first discoverer and propagator of this rare and valuable fruit, respectfully informs the public, that although having thus far lost the honor of giving name to his fruit, yet he has on hand about one hundred fine plants of the original stock, from which others have chiefly been derived. These plants he will warrant of superior quality, and will sell them at \$5 per dozen, (which is half the price asked by those who procured their original plants of him at a low price.)
33-44, LEWIS A. SEACOR, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

AS COUNSEL AND AGENT FOR THE HEIRS OF DAVID ELLINGTON, dec'd, I offer for sale a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, lying in Prince Edward's Co., Va., on the Richmond and Danville R. R., about 4 miles above its junction with the South Side Railroad. Its location, with respect to the two Railroads, gives it every necessary market facility. The soil is naturally free, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement, but for the last 13 years it has been lying in a neglected state, during a controversy (now recently determined) in respect to the will of the former owner. The present owners reside in several of the Western States, and for this reason it will be sold at a great bargain. One or more skillful and enterprising farmers from some of the Northern States would find a profitable investment in this land. The quantity of timber land is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm. Besides the adaptation of soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and all the usual grain crops of the country, it is probable that the hay crop can be made easy and profitable, in consequence of the large quantity of branch flat. It is estimated that the aggregate length of the small streams which water the tract, is from ten to twelve miles! Further particulars will be given, when requested, by the undersigned whose address is James P. O., NOTTOWAY CO., VA. Persons desirous of examining the land can easily do so as it is within two days' travel from the city of New-York. W. C. KNIGHT.

April 6, 1854.

CRANBERRY VINES.—100,000 FINE BEARING PLANTS, of the Bell variety, which are commonly raised in New-England. On low ground, with a little care, they bear large crops. They can be forwarded at any time between this and the middle of May, to any part of the United States. A circular, with mode of culture, soil, and price, will be forwarded to all who may want information on the subject.

April 1st.

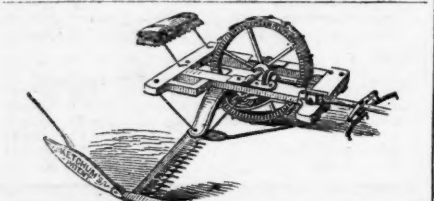
TROWBRIDGE & THOMPSON, New-Haven, Ct.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.

QUEEN'S PATENT. THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper Smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for Buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.



constant on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying cheap Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester Mass., for New-England States, by Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

31-39

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 15th street, New-York.

26-38

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

23-71

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

- Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
 - II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.
 - V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.
 - VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
 - VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
 - VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.
 - IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
 - X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
 - XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.
 - XII. Domestic Poultry and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
 - XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
 - XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price 1¢.
 - XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price 1¢.
 - XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
 - XVII. Storkhott's Chemical Field Lectures. Price 1¢.
 - XVIII. The Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
 - XIX. The Farmer's Encyclopedia. By Blake. Price 1¢.
 - XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price 1¢.
 - XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
 - XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, Price 50 cents.
 - XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price 1¢.
 - XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price 1¢.
 - XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price 1¢.
 - XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price 1¢.
 - XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price 1¢.
 - XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price 1¢.
 - XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price 1¢.
 - XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
 - XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
 - XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price 1¢.
 - XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price 2¢.
 - XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Youatt. Price 1¢.
 - XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price 1¢.
 - XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
 - XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
 - XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
 - XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price 50¢.
 - XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price 1¢.
 - XLII. The Domestic Animals. A book for every married man and woman. Price 5¢.
 - XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
 - XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
 - XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price 25¢.
 - XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price 1¢.
 - XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price 1¢.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

- XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
 - XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price 1¢.
 - L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. Price 1¢.
- THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.**—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, 1¢.

Everybody's Own Flower Gardener 25
American Rose Cultivator 25
American Florist's Guide 75
Breck's Book of Flowers 75
Bridgman's Florist's Guide 75
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 75
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 75
Browne's Field Book of Manures, 1¢. 25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, (post paid,) by 31-41 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for cutting moss and the old flag from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair.) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I. 28-31

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.
SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.
SUED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.
BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.
GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-41] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.
He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.
These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.
March 13, 1854. [28-40] MIDDLETOWN, Ct.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
PEAS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Betagee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturalist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.
BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Betagee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturalist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORCOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
CARROTS.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren. CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.
CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.
ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.
CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.
ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNEPS.—All the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Leaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Chardwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RUEBARS.—Early Tobeles, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.
Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety.
Also, BHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-41

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlen Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at private sale, is the reason for this lot of animals. AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 place 1 will take persons both to and from.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789.) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by M. and 5 Bull Calves sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 6 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are imported direct from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMINE, (12305.) and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (12789.) Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS, Cash on delivery.
March 16th, 1854. 29-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

12-41. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma, Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, \$3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

27-35

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders 26-77

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

No. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RE-

cently published new editions of the following books:

NOBTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29-31-33

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding.

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter.

For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers), Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SOIENS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow), &c.

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1-11

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